# GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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## Contents for Week of December 5, 1938. Vol. XVII. No. 22.

1. Melville Island—A Proposed Jewish Haven
2. Second President Confirms New Turkey's Modern Trend
3. "A-Hunting We Will Go" Around the World
4. Lima, Peru: Grandmother of American Capitals
5. Rome Is Honoring Its First Emperor

*Photograph by R. A. Bourne*

**TOPSY-TURVY AUSTRALIA, WHERE A SEA COW IS A HOBBYHORSE**

To Europeans, it seems upside down that Melville Island is Australia's most northern and most tropical. It is on Melville Island that Jewish refugees have been offered a home. One of the natural resources of the island is the dugong, or sea cow. This water mammal serves the natives as meat for food, hide for leather, and oil for a change from cod liver oil. An adult like the one pictured may yield 10 or 12 gallons of oil. The bones are burned to charcoal to be used in refining sugar (Bulletin No. 1).

**HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS**

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**General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.**


## Melville Island—A Proposed Jewish Haven

ANOTHER suggested refuge for the "Wandering Jew" is Melville Island, off the coast of sparsely settled north Australia. Proposed by a former Australian official to the League for Jewish Colonization in London, this island has been "accepted in principle," according to news dispatches, as a possible permanent home for some 25,000 Jewish families.

Melville Island, a native reservation under the Northern Territory of Australia, is a rough half-moon of land across a narrow channel from the mainland's chief northern port, Darwin. Next door to the smaller island of Bathurst, held by Catholic missionaries, it covers an area of about 2,400 square miles and is now inhabited only by aboriginal tribes.

### Whites Abandoned Settlement

Although the Dutch passed this way as far back as the early seventeenth century, two hundred years went by before the region was settled by white men. In 1824 the British Colonial Office—fearing for English trade in the South Seas and suspecting French designs on sections of Australia—sent a military expedition to take control of the north-central area.

The first stop proving unsatisfactory, Melville Island, holding fresh water, was finally chosen as the site of this first colony in northern Australia. With three officers, 24 soldiers, a doctor, two storekeepers, and 44 volunteer convicts, the expedition went to work. They built a fort, started vegetable gardens, and imported Asiatic buffaloes from the Island of Timor in the near-by Malay Archipelago. At the end of two years, reinforcements had brought the little settlement up to 155 men and six women, with a livestock population of nearly as many in cattle, sheep, pigs, and buffalo. More than 50 acres of land were under cultivation.

The colony, however, plagued by hostile natives, pirates, hardships, and disease, was destined to fail. Lonely and discouraged leaders sent home reports in which insect pests and climatic and soil difficulties were magnified into conditions "unfit for civilized man." As a result, in 1828 the settlers were moved to another station, and Melville Islanders again left to themselves.

### Holds Undeveloped Resources

Today, as the name of their island flashes around the world in news headlines, the native population of Melville Island unsuspectingly carries on its ancient and primitive form of life.

A healthy, sturdy people, they live in crude huts made of gum bark, plentifully supplied by a wealth of timber. From this bark are also made canoes, baskets, and various objects for housekeeping and ceremonial use. It even serves as a temporary burial mound before the customary grave posts are set up, and as a patch of modesty in the "fig-leaf" costume of native women.

To capable fishermen and hunters, the island offers an abundance of natural food in jungle fruit and game, in turtle eggs, crabs, lizards, and the popular dugong, or "sea cow," a huge blubber-giving creature stalked by the aborigines in canoes.

Another favorite delicacy, thirst-quenching but hard on the lining of white men's throats, is the fruit of the big Eugenia tree.

Although now uncultivated, the fertile soil of Melville Island is well adapted to the growth of such tropical products as coconuts, rubber, and cotton. Wild



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*Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams*

**"DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPING" WHILE TURKEY STOOD BETWEEN TWO ALPHABETS**

**The "New Book Store" in Istanbul states its business in Old Turkish on the decorative banner of Arabic script at the top, as well as in the required New Turkish lettering of the Latin alphabet on the sign above the door. The chart hanging on the right door post shows how the Latin alphabet of the western world was taught to young and old in modern Turkey. The pamphlets just above the alphabet chart bear the picture of the late Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. The sale of primers and alphabets has eclipsed the trade in buttons, beads, toys, and safety pins shown in the window (Bulletin No. 2).**

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## Second President Confirms New Turkey's Modern Trend

"THE King is dead! Long live the King!" has long been a European way of saying that the pilot may die but the Ship of State sails on. Modern Turkey says it with "The President is dead! Long live the President!" On November 10, Kemal Ataturk died, ending the career of one of the world's most dynamic personalities and his 15-year term as the first President of Turkey. During those fifteen years he uprooted his country from its Oriental fatalism, turned its face toward western efficiency, and pushed it into the position of a modern world power. On November 11, the National Assembly elected a new president, General Ismet Inonu. President Inonu is known as an admirer of western nations, and already he has been hailed as the right man to guide Turkey along its path of modern progress.

### Young Turks "Face West"

With one foot in Europe and the other in Asia, Turkey is a land bridge leading to three continents, Europe, Asia, and Africa. On the western border are Greece and Bulgaria, with Iran, Iraq, and Syria to the east and south. North and east, across the Black Sea, lies the vast expanse of Soviet Russia, whose only outlet to the Mediterranean is through the Bosporus strait, by way of Turkey's former capital of Constantinople, now Istanbul.

Although most of Turkey's sixteen million citizens and some 294,000 square miles of territory are in Asia, the country as a whole is today more concerned with Europe and America. With the exception of the U. S. S. R., probably no other nation has made such sweeping changes in so short a space of time. In the decade and a half since the Turkish Republic rose from the ruins of the old Ottoman Empire, its whole social and economic structure has been changed.

For ideas, at least, young Turks "face West," as more and more dynamos, typewriters, farm machines, and jazz mark the swift modernization process. Rails are being pushed across the country; planes made at Kayseri. An air line runs between Istanbul and the new capital at Ankara (formerly Angora), that modern miracle town from the neighborhood of which once came Angora wool and Angora cats.

Religion has been separated from the state, from the courts, and from a school system now modeled along western lines. The very language is changing, with foreign words being dropped, in favor of Turkish phrases, while all published books must be written in Latin characters rather than the old Arabic.

### Five-Year "Planned Economy"

Seldom seen now is the veil, as Turkish women emerge from the cloistered home atmosphere into the professional life of doctors, lawyers, judges, teachers, and statesmen, as well as stenographers, clerks, factory workers—and fliers.

Along with social habits of the West, Turkey has also adopted certain present-day economic trends in state-controlled economy.

To make the nation as independent as possible of foreign imports, an industrial "Five-Year Plan" to end December 31, 1938, has brought into being a growing industrial life. New plants, turning out sugar, textiles, leather, cement, woodwork, chemicals, candies, iron and steel, make increasing use of many of the country's typical farm products and natural resources. Carefully nursing an expanding export trade, Turkey works for a favorable trade balance by controlling imports.

So successful do Turkish leaders regard the work now terminating that a second Five-Year Plan is scheduled to begin next year.

When the Five-Year Plan was launched in 1934, machines, ideas, and financial assistance were supplied by Soviet Russia, Turkey's close neighbor and early ally.



UMI

herds of buffalo still roam the watered plains, which are also suitable for raising domestic stock. Cypress, pine, and other valuable timber grow luxuriantly.

The proposed development of these and other natural resources of the island would not only give a home to about 100,000 refugees, but would also—according to plan—stimulate increased population, and building and power projects in Northern Australia, one of the earth's few remaining undeveloped regions.

Note: The Northern Territory of Australia, to which Melville Island belongs, is described in "Beyond Australia's Cities," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1936; "Capital Cities of Australia," December, 1935 (including a map of Australia, pp. 672-673, upon which Melville Island is located on the upper right-hand sector of the western half); "Australia's Wild Wonderland," March, 1924; "From London to Australia by Aeroplane," March, 1921; and "Lonely Australia, The Unique Continent," December, 1916.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "War over Wives Touches Darwin, Australia," week of March 14, 1938; and "Australia's 150th Birthday Party Starts at Sydney," week of January 24, 1938.

**Bulletin No. 1, December 5, 1938.**

## NOTE TO TEACHERS

Back copies of several recent issues of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS are exhausted. Hence requests from teachers who wish their files complete cannot always be filled. A lapse in your receipt of the BULLETINS may be avoided by sending your renewal remittance of 25 cents in the United States and its possessions (in Canada, 50 cents) promptly when you are notified that your subscription has expired. Because these BULLETINS represent a substantial gift to schools from the National Geographic Society's educational fund, the expense of advertising or circulation promotion—so general among commercial publications—cannot be undertaken. The Society must rely upon supervisory officials and teachers to call the BULLETINS to the attention of colleagues who might use them to advantage in their geography, social science, current events, foreign language, and literature classes.

*Photograph by Otho Webb*

**MELVILLE ISLAND'S LITTLE CREATURES WERE THE BIGGEST NUISANCES**

**The original white settlers of Melville Island were discouraged by the multitude of insects, lizards, and other small animals, which, in those days, they had no adequate means of combatting. They therefore abandoned the island to natives. Among the 200 varieties of lizard known in Australia is the bearded lizard, which owes its name to the bristles on its chin. Its scientific title is *Amphibolurus barbatus*, and in a defensive pose its protective spines give it the appearance of a handful of barbed wire.**

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## "A-Hunting We Will Go" Around the World

TRADITION looks to England as the home of the hunt. Sporting prints and even Christmas cards splash the color of the fox hunting chase across an English background—red coats and black stovepipe hats, brown and white dogs, sorrel and black mounts streaking across a green countryside drying into brown.

But France now serves notice that not only in England, as in Milton's time, do the "hounds and horn cheerily rouse the slumbering morn." The old town of Pau is holding the centenary of the Pau Fox Hunt, where for a hundred years the fox's red streak has been hounded over the Basque country of the Pyrenees in southwestern France. Riders in true English manner wear red coats and white breeches, for the hunt was started by English officers who moved into France after they had moved Napoleon out at Waterloo. Hounds from England were imported for the Pau hunt by none other than the Duke of Wellington himself. Now "Tallyho!" has a familiar ring in the land of "parlez-vous," and the Marseillaise is companioned by the jolly song of after-the-hunt breakfasts everywhere, "D'ye ken John Peel, with his coat so gay?" The hunt hobnobs here with Basque games of pelota.

### The Hunt Was Praised by Shakespeare, Practiced by George Washington

Fox-chasing for fun was the 14th century English country gentlemen's way of showing that he had leisure for amusement, and had no fear of food shortage which might make hunting a serious matter. It was quite natural for Chaucer to write, "Aha! the fox! and after him they ran. . . ." By Shakespeare's time the hunt had become a fashionable subject for royalty to discuss in *Midsummer Night's Dream,* praising the "musical confusion of hounds and echo," and boasting of crook-knee'd hounds "with ears that sweep away the morning dew."

The stag in 1762 ceded to the fox the leading role in the English hunt, when the Duke of Beaufort officially adopted wily Reynard as the fashionable quarry. From that time, the fox hunt has followed English conquest into all parts of the world, hallooing and baying and ta-ta-ra-ing among alien hills and valleys. In New Zealand, where foxes have never been, the typical English hunt goes galloping into the Southern Hemisphere, with hounds in full cry after an imported hare.

The American colonies, with foxes both red and gray, adopted the hunt as the ideal sport for a wide-open agricultural country, and only the rise of the barbed-wire fence and the decline of the horse slowed it up. Lord Fairfax was importing hounds for his pack as early as 1738, and records show that in 1770 George Washington, Virginia country gentleman, was following his example. Lafayette sent French hounds to his distinguished friend at Mount Vernon, and the result was that Washington could record with satisfaction in his diary that he had "ketched a fox."

### Sir Roger Wanted Hound To "Sing Tenor" in His Pack

There are neighborhoods in Virginia's Blue Ridge foothills yet, around Warrenton and Middleburg, where three hunts on the same brisk autumn morning may send their colorful commotion tearing across the rolling countryside. Some of the hunts follow the English custom of convening at church, with mounted red-coated riders in a semicircle around the quiet pack, for the Blessing of the Hounds.

Over 120 hunt clubs in the United States in 1935 were maintaining their own insignia, colors, pack of hounds, Masters of Foxhounds (M.F.H.); some of them have gamekeepers to protect foxes from disease until hunt season opens in October.

In the British Isles the thrill of the chase is offered by more than 250 packs of foxhounds, each pack adapted to local conditions such as the stone fences of Ireland



UMI

Today, part of the vast program for the future development of the country may be carried on with help from Germany. Recent news reports told of a trade proposal offering German credit for building new docks and plants, as well as machines, ships, and arms in exchange for Turkish commodities—tobacco, fruit, and wool.

Other funds have come from Britain, for mining and port and factory construction, to be repaid in Turkish exports of chrome, copper, coal, wheat, raw cotton, vegetables, and fruit.

Note: For additional information about Turkey see the following articles in the *National Geographic Magazine*, covering nearly two decades of that nation's progress: "Road of the Crusaders," December, 1933; "Looking in on the Everyday Life of New Turkey," April, 1932; "Summer Holidays on the Bosporus," October, 1929; "Turkey Goes to School," January, 1929; "Seeing 3,000 Years of History in Four Hours," December, 1928; "The Kizilbash Clans of Kurdistan," October, 1928; "Skirting the Shores of Sunrise," December, 1926; "History's Greatest Trek," November, 1925; and "Constantinople Today," June, 1922.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Turkey's Straits Problem Needs Straightening Out Again," week of May 4, 1936.

**Bulletin No. 2, December 5, 1938.**

*Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams*

**TURKEY'S NEW SPELLING TAKES TO THE SEA**

**The star-and-crescent flag proclaims that the ship is Turkish, but gone are the old Arabic letters that proclaimed Turkey's culture linked with the Moslem Koran. In bold Latin letters the ship's name is *Sakarya*, and the home port appears beneath as "Istanbol." Other ships in the same harbor spell the port "Istanbul," showing one of the difficulties of changing the alphabet. A striking feature of this Istanbul waterfront scene is the absence (obligatory since Kemal Ataturk's decree) of the fez from masculine heads.**

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## Lima, Peru: Grandmother of American Capitals

A SCORE of national capitals in the Americas are sending delegates to Lima for the Eighth International Conference of American States, to convene on December 9. Mere youngsters like Washington, U. S. A., can sit at the knee of old Lima, with 400 years of experience as a capital already by 1935.

To reach Lima, on the western side of South America, many delegates to the Conference will have to travel east. For Lima is located halfway down Peru, where the continent cuts in on the southeastward curve of its question-mark outline. And Lima on the Pacific coastal plain is three minutes of longitude east of Washington on the Atlantic seaboard.

The Conference opens on the anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, a turning point in American history—December 9, 1824. At that fateful struggle high in the Andes, the Peruvians captured the last of the Viceroys of the King of Spain, defeated the last army of the King's men, and took their place among the republics of the Americas. They broke the power of Spain in the New World.

### Built with Pizarro's Gold from Kidnapped King's Ransom

Today's capital city of yesterday's old Inca kingdom of Peru is a monument to both the glory and shame of American history's first racketeer, Pizarro. Acknowledging no rights except his own, the orphan swineherd from Spain waded through blood and gold down the backbone of South America to the valley of the Rimac River in Peru. There he laid out a city of such beauty and grandeur as to awe the Indians with Spain's splendor—Lima—the city which is still the nation's most important, now with more than a quarter-million inhabitants. Then, by confiscation and slavery, he made himself important enough to merit death at assassins' hands. In a palace on the famous Plaza de Armas, he died at the feet of a dozen murderers, trying to kiss a cross drawn in his own blood.

The long, one-story palace of Pizarro has been replaced this year with a new Palace of Government, retaining the old historic gardens and fountains of the conqueror in new patios behind a new and more imposing facade. But the city founder's influence is not effaced. In fact, he himself lingers, a half-mummified skeleton seen through a glass panel of his marble tomb in the Cathedral. For this same Cathedral Pizarro laid the foundation stones. In the altar is pointed out part of the treasure he collected from the captive Indian king Atahualpa—a roomful of gold, two roomfuls of silver—in exchange for a freedom which even those riches could not obtain from the ruthless Spanish Midas.

### Lima, Name of Bean and City, Comes from River Rimac

The ransom wealth gave Lima a magnificent start; and the four succeeding centuries of copper and silver mining in the Andes to the east, as well as the fertilizer business of the guano islands along the seacoast to the west, have brought more funds and prominence to the capital city. But the city plan of Pizarro survives, a tidy checkerboard of narrow streets beside the river, dotted with plazas round or square which give space and flowers and palm trees and fountains to the grim city congestion.

Although an earthquake in 1746 destroyed much of old Lima, Spanish colonial flavor persists in the homes which line streets only one-bus wide. Barred windows and blank walls protect the dweller's aristocratic privacy from the street; iron grills across doors reveal glimpses of spacious patios within.

Pizarro named his town "The City of the Kings," in honor of the Three Kings



UMI

and the rocky hills of Wales. Informal capital of the English hunt is Melton Mowbray, town of a mere 9,000 in Leicestershire; yet it is a center for the firm grassy meadows of those ideal hunting shires, Leicester and Northampton.

Favorite musical instrument of many sportsmen is the hunting horn, by which directions are bugled to the well trained pack of hounds just as signals direct the well coached football team. For most, however, the favorite music is the baying of the long-eared deep-voiced hounds. The good foxhound gives tongue and chase at the same time, so that riders can follow his trail of sound as he follows the fox's trail of scent. The "bugling" of the hounds is so prized by huntsmen that Sir Roger de Coverley refused a hound because it had a bass voice and what his pack needed was a tenor.

Story-tellers have explained the cries of the pack with Aesop-like fables of a fox that stole a pair of boots. Since then, the hound pursues the fox with yelping demands of "My boots! My boots! My boots!"

The hunt is not only a rural version of a circus parade; it is also a dress parade. The "pink" coat, which is obviously red to the non-hunting eye, and the black top hat are almost a uniform. Different hunts vary the costume with such details as green collars, canary yellow vests, and caps.

Note: Additional photographs and information about fox hunting and foxhounds will be found in "Hark to the Hounds," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1937.

**Bulletin No. 3, December 5, 1938.**

*Photograph by Rotofotos*

**THE HUNT AND HOUNDS FOLLOWED ENGLAND'S FLAG TO FAR CONTINENTS**

**The English hunt was so popular in American colonies that the influence lingers still. The Maryland legislature forbade the killing of a fox except with hounds. The Essex Fox Hounds, pictured here, take up the scent for a chase across the New Jersey countryside, beginning at Vlietown. Hounds for American packs have been bred for long "hare" feet to climb hills instead of the round "cat" foot, for jumping, of the English foxhound. Wooden fences and numerous roads in the U. S., in contrast with easily jumped hedgerows of England, explain the difference.**

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## Rome Is Honoring Its First Emperor

THE wars of ancient Rome's Emperor Augustus are in every ancient history book, and traces of the lands he conquered are still to be found in the geography book. The ruins of his temple to Mars the Avenger still stand in Rome. But a different light has been thrown on Augustus by the reconstruction of his altar to Peace, which he had set up on July 4, in 13 B.C., to celebrate the peace after his campaigns in Gaul and Spain. The original pieces of the "Ara Pacis Augustae" have been reassembled, and a year of intensive excavation has produced the marble temple and altar which now stand on the left bank of the Tiber, sheltered in an enclosure of glass and steel.

The most effective memorial to Augustus, of course, has been the name of the month of August. This was supplemented last year by a special celebration in Rome in honor of the 2,000th anniversary of Augustus' birth, and a vast exhibit which is luring thousands of Italians and tourists to a new fifty-room building in the Via Nazionale. The exhibit contains a priceless collection of models and museum pieces recalling the "Golden Age."

### Ancient Rome on Display

Two hundred scale models of dwellings, amphitheaters, triumphal arches, baths, bridges, aqueducts, and other structures of ancient Rome are on display, as well as several thousand plaster replicas of historic objects in bronze and marble now preserved in museums elsewhere in Europe and America.

The Rome Augustus ruled (B.C. 27-A.D. 14) teemed with a million inhabitants. Its wealthy residents lived a social, outdoor life, strolling in white woolen togas through marble colonnades of gardens, rarely staying at home. In the baths they met their friends; at the circuses they watched chariot races and gladiatorial contests. They made sacrifices to the gods in temples. In the crowded Forum they heard the orations of Cicero and the latest news from the provinces, and conducted the business of the Empire.

One of the outstanding exhibits is a furnished replica of a wealthy Roman's home. Such homes were usually one or two stories high, built around a central hall, like those in Pompeii, and many had private water supplies.

### Roman "Tenement Houses" Seven Stories High

Poorer classes lived herded together in tall "tenement houses" usually from four to seven stories high, and obtained their water from public fountains. Of flimsy construction, these buildings were the cause of frequent fires and often some of them collapsed. Dark, unheated, and uninviting, they flanked narrow streets congested with donkeys, horses, and slaves. Rome was so noisy and crowded that wealthy citizens built country villas at Pompeii and elsewhere.

Augustus is said to have boasted that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble. He rebuilt numerous temples and other buildings. Still standing in modern Rome are remains of the Portico of Octavia which he completed and named for his sister. Nearby stands the ruined Theater of Marcellus, finished by Augustus, and named for Octavia's son. In the year 2 B.C. he built an additional Forum to commemorate the battle of Philippi.

More important to his subjects than his memorials were the Emperor's public works. He drained the surrounding malarial country, repaired the huge stone aqueducts that spanned it, and built new ones. He constructed good roads into the city. Wine wagons rolled over them as they do now. Into the capital poured corn



UMI

of the Orient (the three Wise Men) because he founded it on Epiphany Sunday, the day on which their arrival at Bethlehem is commemorated. His grandiose title has been dropped, however, in favor of Rimac, name derived from the river on which the city stands, and even that was mispronounced until it became Lima.

The river makes Lima possible, this big city in the midst of the thirty-mile border of desert along Peru's sea coast. Irrigation makes possible the stair-step gardens up the hillside, the fountains in the city plazas.

Lima is only eight miles from its port, Callao, on the coast. New docks and improvement projects have rebuilt Callao—reduced to a population of two by a tidal wave with Lima's 1746 earthquake—into Peru's second largest city.

A daily reminder that Pizarro made Peru the center of all South American trade is the Lima bean. Wherever it first developed, it was in Lima that a U. S. Navy captain found the seeds he brought to his homeland in 1824, and from which the huge Lima bean population of U. S. garden patches quickly developed.

Note: Other photographs and a complete description of Lima will be found in "The Incas: Empire Builders of the Andes," *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1938; "Air Adventure in Peru," January, 1933; "Lure of Lima, City of Kings," June, 1930; and "Flying the World's Longest Air Mail Route," March, 1930.

**Bulletin No. 4, December 5, 1938 (over).**

© *Publishers' Photo Service*

**THE DONKEY WAS FORMERLY LIMA'S FREIGHTER**

**Buses and street cars and automobiles have jostled the burro out of its prominent place in Lima's transport system. A surviving street name, Borriqueros, recalls the crowds of donkey-drivers who once had their headquarters there, organizing the strings of burros that linked Lima's commerce with the mountains to the east and the sea to the west. Another street is named Borricos, for the "little donkeys." The donkey-back stock of fruit is selected from the varieties that grow in Peru's fertile portions—grapes, loquats, sapodillas, chirimoyas, oranges, alligator pears, and papayas.**

from Sicily, and other commodities from Sardinia, Africa, and the East. From Egypt Augustus brought obelisks to adorn Rome's public places, and from Africa wild beasts to be slaughtered, hundreds at a time, in the arena.

In an effort to reform Rome, the Emperor organized a strong police system. He also extended the boundaries of the Roman Empire. In the Forum he set up a golden milestone from which distances were measured to every part of the provinces. The Mediterranean, he felt, was his lake, and most of the lands surrounding it were made Roman provinces. His mailed legions went clanking through what is now Yugoslavia, Spain, France, and Germany; his fleets sailed the Rhine and Danube; and wherever he established fortified colonies, triumphal arches, bridges, and aqueducts were built. Today, their crumbling massive remains, scattered throughout Europe, recall the strength and the dignity of the Golden Age.

Note: See also "Augustus—Emperor and Architect," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1938; "Imperial Rome Reborn," March, 1937; "Horace—Classic Poet of the Countryside," December, 1935; "Perennial Geographer" (Vergil), October, 1930; "The Splendor of Rome," June, 1922; and "Inexhaustible Italy," October, 1916.

**Bulletin No. 5, December 5, 1938.**

*Photograph by LUCE from ENIT*

**WALLS THAT DEFY TIME CANNOT DEFEND ROME AGAINST TRAFFIC JAMS**

**The high brick walls with their assorted sizes of arches were built around Imperial Rome, the proud city from which Augustus ruled his little world at the time of the birth of Christ. The Pinciana Gate, dating from the pedestrian-or-chariot days of Aurelian, today arches over congested traffic from three Roman streets pouring out to the Villa Borghese beyond (now called the Villa Umberto Primo). The Gate faces additional signs of modern times on the billboards advertising American movies.**